

Progress of the Negro-1933

## NEGRO HAS PART IN STATE ANNALS

*Macon Telegraph*  
Advancement Has Been Rapid  
Since Emancipation, Survey  
of History Shows

5-28-33

The Negro race has been as a pawn in the civic and political life of Georgia since the founding of the colony in 1733.

One of the first important decisions of the Georgia trustees was that there should be no slavery in the colony, and, also, that there should be no rum.

As a matter of fact, the people of the south from the very beginning opposed slavery, and the history of their efforts to keep it out of the United States constitution and out of the constitution of the Confederate states makes important reading.

It has been claimed that the northern and eastern states were responsible for the introduction of slavery. They sold their slaves to the south, and then afterwards in a fit of sentimentality decided that slavery should be abolished, according to the claims of southern people.

The Negro, whether as slave or free man, found the climate and the people of the south very congenial.

And it is said that no race of people have developed more rapidly and improved more greatly intellectually, spiritually and morally than the Negroes since they came under the influence of American civilization.

### Advances Since 1865

They have their colleges and universities, their endowed schools for vocational training and for general education not only in Georgia, but throughout the south, and they have developed some highly intellectual and skillful representatives of the race. Truly has it been proved by these people that out of weakness has come their strength.

Their condition was deplorable after the Civil War turned them loose from slavery, with no means of livelihood—the heart of man went out to them, and they were given and have since been receiving advantages that are unknown to other races.

After the beginning of the World War the boll weevil played havoc with the Negro farmer's favorite crop, cotton. Credit facilities broke down for the cotton farmers, and the Negro migrated to the north in great numbers. Those who went in the industries and even those who found domestic employment thought they had discovered a new world in which high wages and kind treatment made the earth a different place in which

to live. Their reports of success and betterment caused brother Negroes to pour into the north at such a rate that the abandoned farms in the south foretold harder times for the southern people.

### Tide Turns South Again

However, this condition could not last. The World war ended, the industries of the North began to shut down, economies were found necessary in homes, and in all lines of endeavor, and the Negroes were among the first to suffer from unemployment, cold, and hunger. They gradually made their way back to the South and sought residence in the cities instead of on the farms. Many of them found it impossible to get employment, and those who have in the last four years refused to go back to the farms of the South have suffered real hardship, some of them getting only enough to eat to barely keep alive. In the last two or three years they have constituted the principal part of every bread line.

However, the Negro as a race has gone steadily forward in spite of adversity. Good times have come and depression has overtaken them, not at once, but many times, yet the mercurial nature of the Negro enables him to smile through and to keep up his courage.

It is claimed that no race has a more sublime faith in the goodness of the finest schools for ministers and Christian workers of its type.

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### \$55,000,000 to South

Tuskegee Institute, over which Booker T. Washington presided with such distinction, has brought more than \$55,000,000 to the South, a generous portion of which has passed into Georgia business concerns.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. Washington's successor, has added \$10,000,000 to the school, \$8,000,000 of which was for endowment.

### Famous Negro Poet

In the field of art, the Negro of Georgia has been slow to respond. Here and there have been a few instances of prose, and the outstanding contributor to Negro literature in the state has been Thomas Jefferson Flanagan, whose three volumes of poetry have won for him national recognition. Flanagan was born in Lumpkin, Ga., and after spending his early life on the farm, was graduated from Atlanta university. For four years he has contributed a special poetry column entitled "Verse Over Night," which has been published in the Macon Telegraph.

Of the many contributors to Negro educational advancement in Georgia, none is more outstanding than Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university. Dr. Hope was born at Augusta and came to Atlanta during his early manhood to teach at Morehouse college. Dr. Hope is regarded as one of the leading Negro educators of the United States.

Matthew S. Davage, president of Clark university, has made an endowment that slavery

Henry A. Hunt, principal of Fort Valley High and Industrial school, is another who takes high rank in the field of education in Georgia.

### Educational Leaders

William A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown college, was reared in the church and despite the depression he has been able to keep Morris Brown on an excellent level. Lucy Laney, president of Haines institute, also has produced and is carrying on a worthy institution.

Benjamin F. Hubert, a native Georgian, has made substantial contribution at Georgia State. His school takes high rank among colleges of this type.

Joseph W. Holley established at Albany one of the finest plants in the race for the higher training of youth in the south and other points of Georgia. His school has an all-brick campus and its grounds are beautiful.

William M. Hubbard has charge of the state work at Forsyth. Professor Hubbard has one of the largest summer schools in the state for colored teachers.

Linton Stephens Ingraham founded at Sparta an excellent agricultural plant. Ingraham is a pioneer in this work among the colored people in Georgia.

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## MACON, GA.

### TELEGRAPH

MAY 28 1933

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# "THE NEGRO IN AMERICA"

## The Westminster Adult Bible Class for April Contains Article

On page 194 of The Westminster Adult Bible Class, a monthly magazine for April, there appears an article under the caption of "The Negro in America." It is the editorial point of view section of this publication, which is said to have more than a million circulation, because it contains the International Uniform Series.

The publication is issued by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The article reads:

In 1790 there were 757,206 Negroes in the territory comprising the United States. The census of 1930 gives 11,891,143. When the Civil War opened there were less than five million.

This editorial aims to call attention to a fact frequently overlooked by people who see the Negro primarily as a problem. This fact is the progress made by this race since the Civil War. A recent compilation of achievement showed that there are 4,000 Negro musicians and music teachers; nearly 20,000 ministers of the gospel; more than 1,000 college presidents and professors; 3,500 trained nurses; over 1,000 dentists, and nearly 300 artists and teachers of art. Roland Hayes has sung before royalty, Dr. Carver has become a recognized authority on chemistry, and Booker T. Washington has won a place among the immortals of the United States. In the best universities Negro students are receiving their higher degrees, and they already have a telling representation in Phi Beta Kappa.

For a number of years the education of the Negro was a national problem. This was never shown more forcibly than in report of a conversation held between President Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Buttrick, who was then secretary of the General Education Board. Dr. Buttrick had come to consult President Roosevelt on the policy

of Negro Education.

Said Roosevelt, "I believe in giving the Negro eight grades of schooling and then an industrial education."

"Yes," replied Dr. Buttrick, "that is good; but who will teach the eight grades?"

"That's so," said Mr. Roosevelt, "if you are to have eight grades, you must have twelve grades to train teachers who will teach the eight."

Dr. Buttrick continued, "But, Mr. President, if you are to have twelve grades, who will teach the twelve?"

In characteristic manner the President slapped his leg, saying, "By George, Buttrick, there is no end to this thing; is there?"

To which Dr. Buttrick replied, "No, sir; no more end to it than there is to the education of white boys and girls."

The Presbyterian Church, along with other denominations, has long had a policy of Negro education. It is hoped to fit Negroes for complete living and to take their place in making the contributions to life that God may grant them. Mr. Rosenwald, who died recently, has been the Negro's loyal builder of public schools. In the year preceding Mr. Rosenwald's death, the fund established by him had expended almost \$2,500,000 on schools, medical welfare, and research. He provided for a continuance of this work in his will.

Surely the achievements of this race cannot be taken lightly. The abominable and unchristian prejudice with which a majority race often looks upon the minority cannot be sanctioned in the face of the facts. When the later history of our commonwealth has been put into the chronicles of men, the Negro will certainly have earned a right to share in the glories of accomplishment. The Church that knows these facts will undergird the Board of National Missions and the Board of Christian Education in their work with the Negro.

## YOUNGSTOWN, O. VINDICATOR

AUG 8 1933

Negro Progress

New York City.

Editor of The Vindicator, Sir:

J. L. Clark of the Texas interracial commission, and chairman of the conference on education and race relations, wrote to me asking for an opinion on the Negro's prospects and treatment in America in the (a) field of education, (b) the social realm, (c) the courts, (d) politics, and (e) general economic opportunity. A second question asked was about the responsibility of the white educator in the solution of these difficulties. I replied in part as follows:

"You ask what prospects life holds for the American Negro. Certainly the prospect of struggle and, judging from the last 50 years, the prospect of possibly very rapid achievement along all lines.

"In the field of education, the Negro has incidentally made more progress in the last 60 years than was ever made by any separate group and race of people before in the history of the world. They learned to read and write to the number of 80 out of each 100 in that time and they never received more than a tenth of their share of the school funds.

"The social respect for colored people has advanced among the intelligentsia in the United States at a very rapid rate in the last 15 years. Negroes are now politely received in many places where they were not and would not have been received 20 years ago.

"The Negro has won many notable battles in the courts, giving the force of supreme court decisions to his citizenship rights in the last 25 years, under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"An exploited, hindered and oppressed people finds much prejudice against its participation in government. This is also a battle being slowly won by the colored people and the fight will be long and hard. As aldermen, state legislators, judges and holders of appointed offices, the Negro shares in government to somewhat greater extent, however, in the states of the North, East and West than is realized by people in the South, where the bulk of the Negroes live and where the custom of suppressing them in politics is more severely practiced.

"In economic opportunity the Negro finds his most important difficulty. In a way he shares the lot of all workers, made more difficult by the things already mentioned.

"You ask what is the white educator's responsibility. I might answer briefly that his chief responsibility is to educate his own race to a better understanding of the Negro and of the philosophy of life where race relations are involved."

WILLIAM PICKENS

Field Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York City, July 29, 1933.

## Up From Slavery

The death at Bullard, Twiggs county, of venerable Easter Albritton, a Negro woman, at the age of 108, is not only a matter of interest as an instance of unusual longevity, but serves to bring home to us how short a time it is, after all, that the Negro in this country has been in touch with our western civilization, and how far he has really progressed in that time.

It is stated on the authority of Easter's eldest son, who is himself 86 years of age, that she was born in Africa, and brought to this country by a slave trader in 1836, when she was eleven years old. She was sold to a family then living at Raleigh, N. C., and a few years later was brought to Georgia.

Without knowing any of the details, it is probable that as a slave she had a rather hard life, at best, and almost certainly she must have lived on the simple fare which was all her economic condition placed in her reach. And yet she outlived the Psalmist's allotted span of three-score and ten by more than a third of a century, and up to the day before her death appeared to be in excellent health. Her case would be well worth the study of the experts in dietetics, who probably could learn much more than they can find in a book.

Not less interesting is the fact that she lived to see as great an advance in the history of her race as has ever been recorded of any race at any time in the history of the world. When she was born in Africa, in 1825, and even when she came to this country, eleven years later, the Negro in America was for the most part a chattel. The Negro population of this country at the time of her arrival was approximately 2,000,000, and of these only about 300,000 were free. Today they number 11,000,000.

It would be a commonplace to point out that the life of the slave varied according to the nature and disposition of the master. Many slaves were well treated and hardly realized that they were in bondage. Many of them were overworked and brutally beaten by the Simon Legrees who were in immediate charge of them.

It would be difficult to imagine a more helpless people than were the Negroes just seventy years ago when they were made free by the proclamation of emancipation. They knew nothing of self-reliance and not much of self-control. In the impoverished south the white people themselves with lands and implements, were having a hard time making ends meet for many a year.

But the sympathy and understanding of the white race was equal to the occasion, and today Negroes own 30,000,000 acres of land and their wealth is estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

They have fairly good facilities for education, from the grammar school on up through every branch of higher education. Vocational training has helped them become something more than mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. They have learned the lesson of self-help, and at the same time they still enjoy the sympathy and understanding of the white race, in the south, at least.

Up from slavery has been a rugged way, but we realize that the Negro has come a long way after all, when we reflect that here at our doors, in 1933, died a member of the race who was born in Africa and who had, figuratively, watched the whole panorama of progress and development.



# THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

of Negro Education.

Said Roosevelt, "I believe in giving the Negro eight grades of schooling and then an industrial education."

He replied Dr. Patrick, "that is good; but who will teach the eight grades?"

"That's so," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"You are to have eight grades for an opinion on the Negro's prospects and how far he has really progressed in that field?"

"You must have twelve grades to teach the nation."

On page 194 of The Westminster Adult Bible Class, a monthly magazine for Negroes, appears an article under the caption of "The Negro in America."

It is edited by Dr. Patrick, who will teach the twelve?"

In characteristic manner the editorial point of view of this publication, which is said to be more than a million circulation, be "By George, Patrick, there is no prospect of possibly very rapid achievement along all lines."

To which Dr. Patrick replied, "In the field of education, the Negro has made life holds for the American Negro. Certainly the prospect of the last 50 years, years later we brought to the details, it is without knowing any of the details, it is probable that as a slave she had a rather hard life, at least, and almost certainly she must have lived in the simple life which was all that the slave had."

The publication is issued by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. The article reads:

In 1790 there were 757,206 Negroes in the territory comprising the United States. The census of 1930 gives 11,891,143. When the Civil War opened there were less than five million.

This editorial aims to call attention to a fact frequently overlooked by people who see the Negro primarily as a problem. This fact is the progress made by this race since the Civil War. A recent compilation of achievement showed that there are 4,000 Negro musicians and 20,000 musical teachers; more than 1,000 college presidents and professors; 3,500 trained nurses; over 1,000 dentists, and nearly 300 artists and teachers of art. Roland Hayes has sung before royalty. Dr. Carver has become a recognized authority on chemistry, and Booker T. Washington has won a place among the immortals of the United States. In the best universities Negro students are receiving their higher degrees, and they already have a telling representation in Phi Beta Kappa.

For a number of years the education of the Negro was a national problem. This was never shown more forcibly than in report of a conversation held between President Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Patrick, who was then secretary of the General Education Board. Dr. Patrick had come to consult President Roosevelt on the policy

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# Distinguished Negroes Played Big Role In Nation's Progress

By MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT, Sr., President, Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company

The 70th Anniversary Celebration of Negro Progress, which will be held at Convention Hall, Friday evening, September 21, 1933, has brought to the attention of many people the life and progress of a number of distinguished men and women, who have taken a prominent part in bringing about the Emancipation of the colored people of this country, but the progress which has been made during the past seventy years. It is extremely gratifying to look back over the history of the colored people during these past seventy years. It is wonderful.

At the Emancipation, there were less than 4,000,000 colored people in America. Today there are more than 12,000,000. They constitute nearly ten per cent of the population of the United States.

During the past twenty years there has been a gradual change in the location and the habitation of the colored people in this country. Today there are nearly 3,000,000 colored people living in the North, and a quarter of a million in the West. The increase in the North has been over 135.4 per cent; in the West it has been 137.7 per cent, while in the South the increase has been a notable movement in the Negro population of this country.

**Own Many Farms and Homes**  
There has also been quite a remarkable advance in the achievements of the Negro during the past twenty-odd years. Today there are about 800,000 homes owned by Negroes, nearly a million farms operated by them, and something more than 80,000 businesses. The total wealth of the Negro in this country at this time is quite \$3,000,000,000.

The colored people are much more interested in education today than they have even been before. They themselves are spending nearly \$4,000,000 of their own money for the education of their children in the various schools of the country. This is in addition to the amount of public money received by them from their taxes for education.

The increase, not only in the number of churches, but in the value of churches has been marked. There are at least 15,000 churches owned by colored people of the United States valued at more than \$200,000,000.

**Distinguished Men Galore**  
The number of distinguished men

Robert Brown Elliot of South Carolina was the most distinguished. He was regarded as perhaps one of the ablest men that has sat in the lower house of Congress. At present we have only one member of Congress, the Hon. Oscar DePriest. It perhaps might be interesting to mention the names of the men who served in the various Congresses in their order:

Hon. Hiram R. Revels, Senator, Mississippi, 1869-1871.

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, Senator, Mississippi, 1875-1881.

Hon. Jefferson P. Long, Congressman, Georgia, 1869-1871.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, Congressman, South Carolina, 1869-1877.

Hon. Robert O. DeLarge, Congressman, South Carolina, 1871.

Hon. Robert Brown Elliot, Congressman, South Carolina 1871-1873.

Hon. J. S. Turner, Congressman, Alabama, 1871-1873.

Hon. Josiah T. Walls, Congressman, Florida, 1871-1879.

Hon. Alonzo J. Ransier, Congressman, South Carolina, 1873-1874.

Hon. James T. Rapier, Congressman, Alabama, 1873-1875.

Hon. Rich. H. Cain, Congressman, South Carolina, 1873-1877.

Hon. John R. Lynch, Congressman, Mississippi, 1873-1881-1883.

Hon. Charles F. Nash, Congressman, Louisiana, 1875.

Hon. John A. Hyman, Congressman, South Carolina, 1875.

Hon. Jere Haralson, Congressman, Alabama, 1875-1877.

Hon. Robert Smalls, Congressman, South Carolina, 1875-1881.

Hon. Jas. O'Hara, Congressman, North Carolina, 1883-1887.

Hon. John M. Langston, Congressman, Virginia, 1889-1891.

Hon. Thos. E. Miller, Congressman, South Carolina, 1889-1891.

Hon. Henry P. Cheatham, Congressman, North Carolina, 1891-1896.

Hon. George W. Murray, Congressman, South Carolina, 1892-1896.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman, North Carolina, 1897-1901.

Hon. Oscar DePriest, Congressman, Illinois, 1923-.

**Military Men**  
Speaking of military men, I might mention Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem of Massachusetts, and Austin Dabney of Georgia. There were prominent colored men in every war, from the Revolution down to the World War, men who made history and won the applause of their companions and of the country. Of course, the latest ones will be well known to everybody, Colonel Young and Colonel Duncan. The records of Colonel Young and Colonel Duncan are so well known to everybody that they need not be mentioned.

**Legislators**  
For the halls of legislation, we may name the Hon. Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi, who was the earliest member of Congress. He was elected Senator in 1869, and served two years. Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was elected Senator in 1875, and served six years, and served afterwards as Register of the Treasury, etc. Of the twenty-two other Congressmen, probably the Hon.

**Leaders in France**

We have made some progress in the following statement: Today there are in "Who's Who in America" listed ninety-eight colored men, who have reached that degree of usefulness and prominence which rank them among America's noted. In Science there are listed eight great colored men.

Thus the Negro rises and has continued to rise during the past 70 years. Why should we not pause to take an inventory of our progress and to map out our future course?

gree of millionaires. Dr. A. Dawson of Miami is said to be worth over a million dollars. Keyes of Philadelphia is also said to be worth a million dollars, and there may be some others.

The progress in industry has been marked, but not as impressive as it should be. Yet, there are a number of men who have ventured in the industrial field quite successfully. Perhaps the most successful men have been the insurance men. Today the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, North Carolina is regarded as one of the strongest in the entire country. Other strong insurance companies are in existence.

In banking we have made some success. At one time we had as many as seventy-one banks.

**Agriculture**  
In agriculture we have made remarkable success. There are numerous men who have succeeded in the agricultural field. In fact, most all of the schools have sent out strong men in agriculture. Tuskegee has been particularly marked in this direction. The work of Dr. Carver in the scientific agricultural line has been the marvel of the times. It is understood that he was the teacher of the present Secretary of Agriculture, Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, and chairman of the committee sponsoring the seventieth anniversary celebration in progress this progress of the Negro commands the respect, not only of the people of this country, but the respect of the people throughout the world. It is interesting to recall at this time a small group of Union African Methodist Episcopal men assembled in 1847 to discuss the question of whether slavery should be abolished and the Negro set free. It happened that these three men were of the progress made by Negro whit, two of them from America, Willam Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and the other from England, George Thompson. If the spirits of these men are looking down today from the 12,000,000 Negroes scattered throughout the United States, they must not only be surprised, but gratified to see what has been accomplished by these people for whom they strove so hard and worked so faithfully for the striking from their limbs the fetters of slavery. Now attends more than 90 per cent of his group. Dr. Turner also pointed out that the first doctor

**Who's Who in America**  
May we conclude this article with

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 21 1933  
U. S. MAY HONOR  
NEGRO IN STAMP

Issue Would Mark 70 Years of Achievement by Race in America

CELEBRATION IN CHURCH

The Federal Government may issue a special postage stamp commemorating seventy years of Negro achievement here, according to Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, and chairman of the committee sponsoring the seventieth anniversary celebration in progress this progress of the Negro commands the respect, not only of the people of this country, but the respect of the people throughout the world. It is interesting to recall at this time a small group of Union African Methodist Episcopal men assembled in 1847 to discuss the question of whether slavery should be abolished and the Negro set free. It happened that these three men were of the progress made by Negro whit, two of them from America, Willam Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and the other from England, George Thompson. If the spirits of these men are looking down today from the 12,000,000 Negroes scattered throughout the United States, they must not only be surprised, but gratified to see what has been accomplished by these people for whom they strove so hard and worked so faithfully for the striking from their limbs the fetters of slavery. Now attends more than 90 per cent of his group. Dr. Turner also pointed out that the first doctor



ever to operate successfully on the human heart was a Negro physician, Dr. Williams, of Chicago. Dr. Preston Edwoods also surveyed Negro medical work.

Attorney Theodore Spaulding spoke for Negro lawyers and outlined their work before courts in every State in the country, together with the sacrifices that must be made to get through college.

Eugenia Neal, representing the Daughter Elks, and the Rev. Dr. J. Campbell Beckett, pastor of Union Church, also spoke.

The week's celebration continues today with an address on the Educational Progress of the Negro, by Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheyney State Teachers College. Dr. Hill will speak in Mount Olivet Baptist Tabernacle, 42d and Wallace streets, of which the Rev. Marshall Shepard is pastor, at 4 P. M. Friday night Secretary of Commerce Roper will be the main speaker at a mass-meeting in Convention Hall.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
**MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER**

## SEP 20 1933 NEGROES HOLDING FETE OF PROGRESS

Third Meeting of Celebration  
Stresses Part Played by  
Religion in Life

**ROPER DUE AS SPEAKER**

A review of the part religion has played in the life of America's 12,000,000 Negroes marked the third meeting of the seventieth anniversary celebration of Negro progress yesterday at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, 12th street below Walnut.

The week, which is to be given to a survey of the group's achievement during the last seventy years, will be climaxed by the appearance of Secretary of Commerce Roper as the main speaker at a mass-meeting to be held in Convention Hall Friday night.

Mr. Roper, who was selected by President Roosevelt to represent the Administration, will explain the attitude of NRA officials toward Negro labor under the codes.

The celebration, which is under the direction of a city-wide committee headed by Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens

and Southern Bank, began with a mass-meeting in Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets, last Sunday.

At that time speakers paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln on the anniversary of the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation and Frederick Douglass famous Negro abolitionist of the pre-Civil War period. The meetings were continued Monday with race co-operation stressed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. R. Powell, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, 11th and Lombard streets.

During the week it has been pointed out that Negroes in the United States are possessed of a total wealth of more than three billion dollars and that upward of \$200,000,000 of that amount is invested in nearly 45,000 churches. More than one million farms, approximately 100,000 businesses, 5000 physicians, surgeons and dentists, 20,000 clergymen and upward of 800,000 homes were also added to the list.

The celebration continues today with a survey of the "industrial outlook" for Negroes at a meeting to be held in the Union African Methodist Church, 16th street and Fairmount avenue, at 4 P. M., with the pastor, the Rev. J. Campbell Beckett, presiding.

The committee in charge of the week, aside from Major Wright, includes the Rev. J. H. Dwelle, the Rev. J. E. Philpot, T. H. Hill and Clarence Whyte. This unit is working with a larger advisory body. Major Wright said in commenting upon the attitude of NRA officials that "every possible thing has been done to co-operate with the celebration in Philadelphia."

**Secretary Roper's Address**

Interesting and informative was the address of the Honorable Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, delivered on the closing day of the celebration held in Philadelphia, Pa., in observance of the 70th anniversary of the emancipation of the American Negro.

No one can read the address, proving as it does by census figures the remarkable achievement of the group, during the 70 years which separate it from the forlornness of chattel slavery, without being impressed. It tells the story of the steady march of a sturdy people who has prevailed despite almost insuperable obstacles and soul-harrowing injustices and handicaps.

Mr. Roper asserts that the Negro can assist in two definite ways to aid national recovery, first my helping to make the emergency NRA program a success. The second line of service and cooperation, he says, relates to the

problem of long-term economic planning and future business stability.

The secretary can fully rely upon the American Negro to make his loyal contribution in each respect. The concluding paragraph of the address reads significantly as follows:

"In the seventy years since your emancipation, your people have created a heritage of ennobling characteristics and racial accomplishments that should provide a great inspiration for meeting your problems of today and planning for your attainments of tomorrow. The United States government guarantees to you the alienable right to the 'pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.' It is under this flag that you secured your emancipation. This should be a symbol of the American ideal of freedom and of the increasing opportunities for you and for all under the guiding principles of the Constitution of the United States."

Does the "New Deal" of which Mr. Roper is one of the chief spokesmen, mean after all that the contribution of the Negro to American cultural, spiritual, social and economic life is to be recognized and that the flag under which he secured his emancipation is hereafter to be the symbol of freedom and increasing opportunities for him along with all other American citizens, bereft of the diabolical Jim Crow system which has damned and distressed him since Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation?

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
**INQUIRER**

## SEP 21 1933 NEGRO'S PROGRESS AT BAR EXTOLLED

Local Attorney, Addressing  
Celebration Meeting,  
Finds Too Few Here

While only 5 per cent. of the negroes in this city hired negro lawyers 10 years ago, about 35 per cent. of them do now, according to Theodore Spaulding, local attorney, who was the principal speaker at the meeting yesterday held as part of the 70th anniversary celebration of Negro Progress.

The meeting was held at Union African Methodist Episcopal Church, 16th st. and Fairmount ave., and

Dr. John P. Turner, whom Judge Harry S. McDevitt has said, he will nominate for the vacant post on the Board of Education, presided.

While Spaulding chastized negroes for not giving more of their legal work to lawyers of their own race he said that if given all the work the 32 negro lawyers here would not be able to handle it.

**Too Few Negro Lawyers Here**

"There are too few negro lawyers here," said Spaulding. He said that in Detroit where the negro population is only half of the 220,000 here, there are 65 negro lawyers. In Washington there are more negro attorneys than in any other city in the country, more than two-hundred. New York City has over 100 of them.

The courts in this city were praised by Spaulding for their treatment of the negro lawyer, but he said that the lawyers demanded the respect of the courts and received it because they are entitled to it.

**Cites Progress of Negro Dentists**

The majority of the negro dentists in this country are graduates of Howard University Dental School and Meharry Dental School, according to Dr. John W. Sullivan, who spoke on the progress made by negro dentists in the past 70 years. He said that there are more than 2000 negro dentists in the country. While there were only 34 in Philadelphia before the World War there are now 110. He said there are many negro professors and instructors in dentistry and that the negro dentist has progressed rapidly with other dentists of this and other countries.

Dr. John P. Turner said there are 30 negro drug stores in this city and 70 negro druggists, while Dr. Preston M. Edwards, who spoke on the progress made by negro physicians in the past 70 years, said that there are 250 in Philadelphia now.

The educational and women's day program of the celebration will be held today at Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace sts. Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College, in this State, will speak on education. Rev. Marshall L. Shepard will preside.



Progress of the Negro-1933

## Plans Complete to Celebrate 70 Years of Negro Progress

PHILADELPHIA—The citizens of Philadelphia will observe a week in September, beginning September 17, and ending September 23 to the celebration of the 70 years of Negro progress. The celebration will be considered not only the progress which has been made during the past 70 years, but will commemorate the efforts of the colored and white people who, with the inauguration of the American Anti-Slavery Society, December 6, 1833, began a movement, which resulted in the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, which as a provisional measure was issued by Abraham Lincoln September 22, 1862, and resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in 1863.

Since the year of 1933 not only marks 70 years of progress of the colored people but a century of devotion and service for their elevation, this matter was brought to the attention of the ministers of the Baptist Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity and was unanimously adopted.

### Pastors

The following ministers of the Baptist Conference have heartily entered into the movement for the celebration:

Dr. J. E. Philpot, Dr. J. H. Dwelle, the Revs. McCrary, E. D. Caffee, M. W. Newcome, C. C. Adams, R. C. Lamb, W. H. Hopkins, P. H. Hughes, L. W. Thomas, S. G. Means, J. W. Brooks, G. L. Davis, W. H. Brooks, W. H. Gray, D. D. Gibson, W. E. Jones, S. W. Price, M. A. Foster, W. H. R. Powell, M. L. Shepard, J. E. Kirkland, J. H. Lucas, L. W. Howard and R. J. Langston.

Since then, several meetings have been held in the board room of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company by ministers of all religious denominations and many other organizations and they have unanimously approved the movement and pledged their support.

### Bishop Caldwell

Bishop J. S. Caldwell of the A.M.E. Zion Church, was present at one of the meetings held at the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Building and expressed himself absolutely in accord with the movement and pledged the unanimous support of the A.M.E. Church. Dr. Fred D. Douglass, of Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, expressed himself as heartily in accord with what Bishop Caldwell said.

### Dr. Henry

On the part of the M.E. ministers, Dr. D. W. Henry, superintendent of this district, has accepted the chairmanship of the ministers of his church who endorse the promotion of the celebration. He is joined by

Dr. J. E. A. John, the Rev. J. T. Fletcher, the Rev. J. W. Jefferson and others. On the part of the Episcopal church, Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips was present and expressed himself as being in hearty accord and pledged to do all that he can to make the movement a success. Dr. J. R. Logan joined with him in the hearty support expressed by Archdeacon Phillips as did the Rev. J. DeCosta Harewood.

### Dr. Patterson

The A.M.E. ministers were represented by the Rev. Drs. I. N. Patterson, J. C. Beckett, P. W. Stevenson, M. L. Lewis and others. The Rev. J. A. Walker, pastor of Holsey Chapel, represented the C.M.E. church and pledged full support.

Besides the churches there were represented fraternal organizations, consisting of O. V. Catto and Quaker City Lodges and other organizations.

Some thirty odd business men met at the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Building and pledged themselves to have at least one hundred businesses represented at the Convention Hall in the celebration of the business progress of the race.

## Varied Program For Celebration Of 70 Years Of Progress

"This is the beginning of a new century for the Negro. The National Recovery program has created a new awakening among us. We are helping ourselves at last. So let us pay our respects to the roll of honored men and women who stand out in the past 75 years of our lives and let them inspire us to carry on. We have such a roll of honor and we are not ashamed of it."

In these words Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank summed up the underlying purpose in the gala celebration here this week of the 70th Anniversary of Negro Progress which opened Sunday with a religious program at Tindley Temple and will reach its climax at the main mass meeting at Convention Hall tomorrow (Friday) where Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Congressman Oscar DePriest, C. C. Spaulding, Durham banker, and others will speak.

### Planned Special Postage Stamp

"This is a national celebration," Major Wright pointed out in discussing the celebration. "Originally the committee

planned to get out a special postage stamp, featuring the likeness of Frederick Douglass thereon. We began a little late to have the stamp ready for this occasion, but we have been informed that in all probability a special postage stamp commemorating Negro Progress will in time be issued."

The second purpose of the celebration is to gain national administration recognition of our progress. This has been secured and the Secretary of Commerce, Hon. Daniel C. Roper, will represent the national government.

The third purpose of the celebration was to have chief sections of the nation represented by outstanding men. This also has been done. Congressman DePriest represents the West; Mr. Spaulding the South, and Major Wright, chairman of the committee, the East.

In developing the thought that a new century was beginning for the Negro, Major Wright indicated that the NRA program was causing Negroes to help themselves and making older Negroes start preparing to give jobs to the

younger generation. In this connection he cited 2300 colored graduates here this year for whom jobs somehow must be provided.

### The Week's Program

Monday an automobile parade passed over downtown streets, starting at 21st street and Parkway and ending up at Shiloh Baptist Church, 11th and Lombard sts. At 4 p. m. Monday Rev. W. H. R. Powell, pastor of Shiloh, led services at the church dealing with the theme of Race Cooperation.

Tuesday, Rev. R. W. Bagnall, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 12th st. below Walnut, addressed a meeting at his church on the subject "Historical Records."

Wednesday afternoon Union A. M. E. Church, 16th st. and Fairmount ave. was the scene of an Industrial Business and Professional Program with the Rev. J. C. Beckett presiding.

This afternoon (Thursday), Mt. Olivet Baptist Tabernacle, 42nd and Wallace sts., will hold Educational Program and Women's Day with Dr. Leslie P. Hill and Rev. Marshall Shepard main speakers.

### Roper Speaks at Convention Hall

The special program of the main mass meeting at Convention Hall Friday night will feature the Negro's development in business, art, religion, science, education and politics through a series of booth exhibits and also Hoxter's Chorus of 1000 voices.

Hon. Daniel Roper, C. C. Spaulding, Congressman DePriest will be principal speakers at this meeting.

In addition an unusual fashion show will be conducted here by Mrs. James T. Howard, featuring 50 beautiful models depicting the progress of fashions during the past seventy years. Local beauty culturists will stage a popularity and beauty contest that night also.

### Varied Exhibits

The following varieties of business and professional exhibits will be displayed at the booths: Historical section, Manufacturing, beauty shops, art, newspapers and magazines, printing, hospitals, professions, social agencies, fraternal organizations, education, church, trades and labor.

C. Alfred Anderson, transcontinental flyer, will leave Patco field at 5:30 p. m., fly first to North Philadelphia, then to West and South Philadelphia to circulate literature. His plane will then circle Convention Hall and follow the Grand Parade.

### Route of Parade

The Friday parade will form at seven in the evening between 15th and 20th sts. on Carpenter. It will march west on Carpenter to 21st; north on 21st to Christian; east on Christian to 16th; north on 15th to South; and west on South to Convention Hall, 34th and Spruce. Participating units are the Elks, Masons, Veterans of Foreign

Wars, American Legion, American Woodmen, Knight Templars, Spanish American War Veterans, Shriners, Keystone Temple Daughter Elks and Quaker City Temple.

### City Rich in Historical Lore

Asked finally why he thought Philadelphia was the logical city in which to stage the 70th Anniversary, Major Wright indicated this city was probably the richest in historic lore and noted historic events surrounding Negroes. He pointed out that Pennsylvania liberated its slaves earliest, the abolition act having been passed here March 1, 1780. Philadelphia, he added, was one of the most famous headquarters of the "underground railroad" of which William Still was the organizer. Many noted abolition leaders visited here, including William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Frederick Douglass, and many others. He also mentioned the famous Pennsylvania Hall, abolitionist meeting place, which was burned down by an infuriated mob of whites March 17, 1838. Finally probably the first church pastored by a Negro was the African Church established here in 1791.

## OBSERVING 70 YEARS OF NEGRO ADVANCEMENT

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, To Speak

Special To Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — With Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, scheduled to give the principal address at the climatic mass meeting at Convention Hall, 34th and Spruce Streets, Friday night, the seventieth anniversary celebration of Negro Progress has been holding the attention of Philadelphians all this week.

Mr. Roper will probably speak on a national radio network and his address will be the first major appearance of a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet with a message to the colored citizens and voters of the country.

On the same program, Oscar DePriest, militant congressman and the only one of his race, and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, will also speak.

The celebration is being sponsored by a city-wide committee of which Major R. R. Wright, president of the National Negro Bankers Association and of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, is chairman. Its objective is to make known and to dramatize the accomplishments of the race since Emancipation.

Sunday the program started with a religious program at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, with district superintendent, was the speaker.

Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. R. W. Bagnall, pastor of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, presided over the program on "Historical Religious Records," and both Women's Day and the Educational Program were observed. Wednesday, the Rev. J. C. Beckett, pastor of Union A. M. E. Church, presided over the "Industrial, Business and Professional program."

Plan Aerial Exhibit



Progress of the Negro-1933

# Plans Complete to Celebrate 70 Years of Negro Progress

PHILADELPHIA—The citizens of Philadelphia will observe a week in copal church, Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips was present and expressed an eagerness to do all that he can to celebration of the 70 years of Negro progress. Dr. J. R. Logan joined with him in the hearty support expressed by Archdeacon Phillips as did the Rev. J. Fletcher, the Rev. J. W. Jefferson and others. On the part of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Jefferson, the Rev. J. C. Beckett, P. W. Stevenson, the Rev. J. A. Walker, pastor of Holsey Chapel, December 6, 1833, began a movement, which resulted in the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, which as a provisional measure was issued by Abraham Lincoln September 22, 1862, and resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in 1863.

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Since the year of 1833 not only themselves to have at least one hundred and thirty odd business men met at the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Building and pledged marks 70 years of progress of the colored people but a century of devotion and service for their elevation, this matter was brought to the attention of the ministers of the Baptist Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity and was unanimously adopted.

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Since then, several meetings have taken place among us. We are helping ourselves at last. So let us pay our respects to the roll of honored men and religious denominations and of women who stand out in the past 75 years of our lives and let them inspire many other organizations and they have unanimously approved thus to carry on. We have such a roll of movement and pledged their support.

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## City Rich in Historical Lore

Asked finally why he thought Phila- delphia was the logical city in which to stage the 70th Anniversary, Mayor Wright indicated this city was probably the richest in historic lore and noted historic events surrounding Negroes. He pointed out that Pennsylvania liberated its slaves earliest, the abolition act hav- ing been passed here March 1, 1780.

Philadelphia, he added, was one of the most famous headquarters of the "un- derground railroad" of which William Still was the organizer. Many noted abolition leaders visited here, including William Lloyd Garrison, John Green- leaf Whittier, Frederick Douglass, and many others. He also mentioned the famous Pennsylvania Hall, abolitionist meeting place, which was burned down on an infuriated mob of whites March 17, 1838. Finally probably the first church pastored by a Negro was the African Church established here in 1791.

# OBSERVING 70 YEARS OF NEGRO ADVANCEMENT

Daniel C. Roper, Sec- retary of Commerce, To Speak

## Special To Journal and 'Globe'

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — With Daniel C. Roper, secretary of com- merce, scheduled to give the prin- cipal address at the climatic mass meeting at Convention Hall, 34th and Spruce Streets, Friday night, the seventieth anniversary celebra- tion of Negro Progress has been holding the attention of Philadel- phians all this week.

Mr. Roper will probably speak on a national radio network and his address will be the first major appearance of a member of Pres- ident Roosevelt's cabinet with a message to the citizens and voters of the country.

On the same program, Oscar De- Priest, militant congressman and the only one of his race, and C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insur- ance Company, Durham, will also speak.

The celebration is being spon- sored by a city-wide committee of which Major R. R. Wright, pres- ident of the National Negro Bank- ers Association and of the Citi-

Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Rev. R. W. Bagnall, pastor of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church pre- sided over the program on "His- torical Religious Records," and Wednesday, the Rev. J. C. Beckett, pastor of Union A. M. E. Church, presided over the "Industrial, Busi- ness and Professional program.

## Plan Aerial Exhibit

Monday afternoon, most of Philadelphia took a day off to wit- ness the huge automobile parade which took place at 2 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock a large audience turned out to the "Race Cooperation" service at Shiloh Baptist Church when the Rev. W. H. R. Powell, pastor, was the speaker.

Sunday the program started with a religious program at Tind- ley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, with district superinten-

# Varied Program For Celebration Of 70 Years Of Progress



In conjunction with Friday's infuriated mob of whites March 17, 1838, a parade at 7 p. m., starting at Carpenter Street, and an aerial exhibition, with C. Alfred Anderson, Atlantic City, N. J., who recently spanned from coast to coast, at the controls.

Booths displaying evidence of the Negro's progress will represent enterprises of all kinds, and pulchritude will get its attention through a beauty contest which is being sponsored by the beauticians.

Organizations participating to make the anniversary celebration are: the Elks, Masons, Shipp Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Crispus Attucks Post of American Legion; George T. Cornish Post of American Woodmen; Knight Templars; Spanish American War Veterans and the Shriners.

#### ADD—PHILA. CELEBRATION—

"This is a national celebration," Major Wright pointed out in discussing the celebration. "Originally the committee planned to get out a special postage stamp, featuring the likeness of Frederick Douglass thereon. We began a little late to have the stamp ready for this occasion, but we have been informed that in all probability a special postage stamp commemorating Negro Progress will in time be issued."

The purpose of such a stamp would be to bring home to the entire nation the fact that Negroes had gone far in 75 years.

The second purpose of the celebration is to gain national administration recognition of our progress. This has been secured and the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel Roper, will represent the national government.

The third purpose of the celebration was to have chief sections of the nation represented by outstanding men. This also has been secured. Congressman DePriest represents the West; Mr. Spaulding the South; and Major Wright, chairman of the committee, the East.

Asked finally why he thought Philadelphia was the logical city in which to stage the 70th anniversary, Major Wright indicated this city was probably the richest in historic lore and noted historic events surrounding Negroes. He pointed out that Pennsylvania liberated its slaves earliest, the abolition act having been passed here March 1, 1780.

Philadelphia, he added, was one of the most famous headquarters of the "underground railroad" of which William Still was the organizer. Many noted abolition leaders visited here, including William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Frederick Douglass, and many others. He also mentioned the famous Pennsylvania Hall, abolitionist meeting place, which was burned down by an in-

Finally probably the first church pastored by a Negro was the African Church established here in 1791. Taken all in all, Philadelphia is, of all cities, the proper place to hold the Central Celebration of Seventy Years of Negro Progress.

## 1933 ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MARKS BEGINNING OF NEW EPOCH IN NEGRO HISTORY, LEADERS SAY

Local colored citizens turned back the vari-colored pages of their history Friday in celebration of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation seventy-one years ago by Abraham Lincoln, civil war president of the United States.

Schools, social, civic and religious clubs, fraternal organizations and various nondescript groups rendered programs impressive as tributes to the historical event that officially sealed the doom of slavery in the U. S. Though these programs were lacking by way of striking contrasts in colorful pageants parade, pantomimes and other holiday spectacles nevertheless a quiet, pervasive, and arresting anxiety as to the race's economic security in the immediate future more than made impressive upon the minds of the people the important changes that bridge the gap between slavery days and the present era of the NRA.

Audiences were generally in accord with speakers that 1933 marks the end of an epoch in the history of the American Negro. Thoughts were turned forward to the prospect of what the future holds, rather than a basking in the blaze of glory that colors the history of the Negro since the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

One affair that drew a vivacious crowd of holiday dance enthusiasts was the Emancipation and school dance at the Walker Casino, Friday night. Sponsored by the Brown Buddies Club and orchestra, the

dance, earned the distinction of "collegiate" through heavy patronage by high school and Butler and Indiana university students. Other invited guests were members of the El Amingos, Twassees, Entre Nous, Odolphians, clubs and the Ethical Culture Society.

#### State Joins Celebration

The festive spirit of the capitol was in evidence throughout the State of Indiana. Appropriate ceremonies were held at Terre Haute,

Kokomo, South Bend, Gary, Fort Wayne, Evansville and many smaller centers. Outstanding among the latter was the celebration held at Roberts Park, Connersville under the auspices of the Fayette branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The Y.M.C.A. band of Indianapolis led a colorful parade that brought round after round of applause. Attorney R. L.

## PHILADELPHIA, PA INQUIRER

SEP 19 1933  
PROGRESS OF NEGRO  
PRAISED BY MAYOR

Addresses Delegation  
From 70th Anniversary  
Celebration

Negroes were lauded highly for the progress made during their 70 years of freedom yesterday by Mayor J. Hampton Moore, in his reception room.

The Mayor greeted a large delegation of Negroes who called on him as a part of the 70th anniversary celebration of Negro Progress, which is being held in this city all this week. A long line of automobiles paraded from 21st and the Parkway to City Hall and then to Shiloh Baptist Church, 10th and Lombard sts., where the second day's exercises were held.

"Negroes occupy an important place in the civic, economic and political life of this city," said the Mayor, "and I intend to lend them my support whenever I can during the two years remaining of my administration."

#### Unemployment Cited

Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association of this city, told the gathering at Shiloh Church that while there are 120,000 employable Negroes in this city 60 per cent. of them are out of work at this time. There are no records to show just what has been gained by the Negro through the aid of the National Recovery act, he declared. He said that thousands of Negroes have migrated to this city since the beginning of the World War. Many of them have bettered their economic status, but industries and businesses have been helped by them also.

#### Rabbi Fineshriber Speaks

Rabbi William H. Fineshriber lauded the negro for his definite contributions to civilization in the realms of art, music and poetry and said that the negro minister has given the world a lyric style of preaching, not surpassed by any other race. He congratulated the race on its progress and told them that their hardships and persecutions were small besides those of the Jews.

The celebration will last throughout this week. Rev. Robert Bag-

nall will address today's meeting at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church on historical religious records of the negro. Demonstrations featuring the negro's development in business, art, religion, music, education, politics and various other things will be held in various churches throughout the city.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, will be the principal speakers at the closing meeting which will be held at Convention Hall, 34th and Spruce sts., on Friday night.



## Leslie Pinckney Hill

Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney (Pa.) State Teachers' College, told the AMERICAN that newspapers garbled his Philadelphia address, delivered before the 70th anniversary of Emancipation celebration.

Without going into that, the speech which Mr. Hill wrote and then delivered from memory says two things with which we disagree.

The first was his approval of segregation and his failure to differentiate between that which is voluntary and that which is compulsory. Those who wish to attend Cheyney which is all colored, have a right to do so but there is no justification for barring Negroes from Swarthmore or seeking to establish separate public schools in Berwyn Pennsylvania.

Second, the Civil War brought us an end of slavery. Without the Civil War, emancipation would have been delayed ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years. No price was too great to pay for these years of freedom, and we do not expect that our educational leaders will be so carried away by silly pacifistic propaganda as to cast any reflection upon those who shed their blood that liberty and freedom might come to all Americans.

In both instances, Mr. Hill talks more like Huey Long or Cole Blease than like a president of a Pennsylvania college.

If this is the public policy being taught at Cheyney, we doubt that Pennsylvanians are justified in expending public funds for this purpose.

Cleveland, Tenn. Herald

September 29, 1933

### "PROUD TO BE A NEGRO"

It is singular that so little has been said in the newspapers about the fine address of Daniel C. Roper broadcast last week to the Negroes of the nation on the occasion of the anniversary of their freedom.

The address was really notable. It may have been, of course, something of a bid for popularity of the speaker, but it did not so seem as it came in over the radio.

Mr. Roper was addressing the Negro with reference to what he can do as a citizen to support the NRA. His advice was timely. After recounting something of the achievements of the Negro since he was granted his freedom and showing what the Negro has done, the Secretary of Commerce pointed out to the Negro what he can do.

He pointed out that the Negro has especial adaptability to certain phases

of cultural life, especially those of the drama and music, and in closing his address the Secretary stated to the AMERICAN that he may achieve in his sphere to the degree that, as was often advocated by the great Booker T. Washington, the Negro might come to be as proud of the fact that he is a Negro, as is his fairer competitor, the Caucasian, that he is a white man.

The Negro has indeed had a tremendous handicap. That he has achieved so much in overcoming this handicap is greatly to his credit. A You spoke of the Jews and Germans in New York—how they were advised to stop reminding the public of their nationality but to claim their rights as American citizens. Yet you said when the white man was ready to discriminate against the Jews and Germans, he did it even though they belonged to the same social groups. I believe that every self-respecting Negro is proud that he is a Negro and also proud of his group. And because he is proud and self-respecting and fully imbued with the spirit of race consciousness and feels that he is as good as anybody else is, all the more reason that he should contend to teach in the public schools and the high schools even though white boys and girls and all other nationalities attend the same school. A colored graduate of Yale, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania or any other of the leading colleges of this country is just as fitted to teach white children as he is to teach Negro children. You are not, I am sure, one of those who believe that the white man is so dumb that he cannot take instructions from our group. To my way of thinking, my dear Doctor, your philosophy is wrong.

The American Negro has a right to look up and be proud of the fact that he is a Negro.

### Dr. Hill's Philosophy

#### Very Dangerous

(Editor's Note:—At a meeting last Thursday, during the 70th Anniversary Celebration, Dr. Leslie P. Hill, principal of Cheyney State Teachers College, made a speech in which he suggested that Negroes should abandon their fights on segregation.)

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Cheyney Normal and Industrial Inst., Cheyney, Penna.

Dear Dr. Hill: I was pleased to be one of your hearers on September 21st at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. Your address, to my mind, was very able and inspiring though I hardly agree with some of the things you said.

That part of your speech referring to the Negroes' segregation fight and asking them not to contend for their rightful places to teach white boys and girls, does not sound like the voice

of a man who is looked upon by our group as a leader. That kind of doctrine is dangerous especially when it comes from one of your calibre. The point is not necessarily that a Negro teacher be able to teach a white child but that a Negro as an American citizen and a qualified teacher be able to teach any child regardless of race or color. The immortal Lincoln once said that no nation could exist half slave and half free. Neither can any race attain its highest and best when part of its rights are denied and when it is continually hampered and cut off by race prejudice, bigotry and segregation.

You spoke of the Jews and Germans in New York—how they were advised to stop reminding the public of their nationality but to claim their rights as American citizens. Yet you said when the white man was ready to discriminate against the Jews and Germans, he did it even though they belonged to the same social groups.

I believe that every self-respecting Negro is proud that he is a Negro and also proud of his group. And because he is proud and self-respecting and fully imbued with the spirit of race consciousness and feels that he is as good as anybody else is, all the more reason that he should contend to teach in the public schools and the high schools even though white boys and girls and all other nationalities attend the same school. A colored graduate of Yale, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania or any other of the leading colleges of this country is just as fitted to teach white children as he is to teach Negro children. You are not, I am sure, one of those who believe that the white man is so dumb that he cannot take instructions from our group. To my way of thinking, my dear Doctor, your philosophy is wrong.

I believe as you believe in co-operation and while you were discussing that phase of your subject I was wondering where or from whom you buy your clothes and your groceries. Who mends your shoes? Where do you have your printing done? (I am sure you control quite a bit of printing.) With whom do you carry your life insurance and where do you deposit your money? If you believe in co-operation as you discussed it, I know you will buy from men of our group who represent the things just mentioned. If all our leaders would co-operate more by example the masses of our group would have more confidence and would be willing to follow.

J. ROBERT SAXON,  
Sec'y-mgr. Union Mutual Ass'n.

## Hill Declares Enduring Race Must Segregate

### Discussing Segregation is Foolish Waste of Energy He Says 10-5-33

At a meeting at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace sts., Thursday, September 21st, during the 70th anniversary of Negro progress celebration, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill was principal speaker. His speech caused so much controversy that the TRIBUNE has seen fit to print it in full.

Dr. Hill who is principal of the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa., said:

We must see the world as a whole and our place in it; and I must begin with a word on war. My thesis is that no war can of itself do good. War is the sum total of all the iniquities known to man, and no slogan about "war to end war" or "war to make the world safe for democracy" or safe for any other valuable thing can be other than a contradiction of terms. War destroys values, sows the seed for still more war, and makes the whole of life insecure. Even the Civil War was not a good war. The good thing was Emancipation, and that ought to have come without that dreadful holocaust of blood and terror. Ethics, reason, truth and honesty are all abrogated by war, and the aftermath is always the same—debt, suspicion, hatred, and a breaking down of every help towards understanding and cooperation. The World War accomplished nothing good. It did accomplish colossal evil. In a realistic view of that depressed world which survived it what is the outstanding result of that conflict? Nothing could be clearer, nothing could more emphatically impress Negroes with the importance of refusing to have anything to do with this terrible war illusion. The outstanding world phenomenon today is an intense and most dangerous nationalism, a recrudescence anywhere of racial consciousness. In spite of Geneva, and London and Locarno, and the Kellogg Pact, and Washington conversations, the world today is bristling, menacing Armageddon where every nation is realistically afraid to do anything but look out for itself. The Japanese have decided to develop the power of Japan, whoever approves or disapproves; the Nazis in Germany are singing, "Deutschland uber Alles"; France counters by the most ingenious network of defenses known to man; England tightens her grip upon Africa and India for England; and the United States pours out millions of gold, while millions of men still want the necessities of life, in battleships. In every corner of the world the nations are deliberately segregating themselves in closed camps for self-preservation. That international mind, and that world fellowship for which we pray, has met a tremendous shock and setback. That is the great fact of life today. What can Negroes, reviewing today seventy years of progress, think and do? The answer seems to me quite clear.

#### Negroes Should Segregate

First, we must realize that, like all the other race groups on the face of the earth,

we are segregated. It is not a question whether we like it or desire it. All the facts and circumstances of life force us to it. We are like the Jews, and we have many lessons to learn from them. Nowhere in the world can we hide. The world will not let us run away from ourselves, and we ought not to want to run. If we get anywhere during the next seventy years we are going to be obliged to work out our own salvation on the ground where we stand. It is sheer folly to waste ourselves in discussions about segregation. Our energies must be directed towards building up our own institutions, creating opportunities for our children to live and work and move and play and have their being. The great army of our college graduates is going to be obliged more and more to look for work which we ourselves have made possible. Ever the white man has segregated himself everywhere in the world and gathered together all the material and intellectual resources of life for his own up-building. We are in no more disgrace in working together for ourselves than he is. We have got to teach our children self-respect and race pride, and we must bring all our youth to think much more of worthy accomplishment than of mere segregation—a world condition which no living human being can escape. And this does not mean for a moment that we are not to continue the good fight for justice and equality before the law, for opportunity and all noble association.

#### Enduring People Must Segregate

This is a good time for thoughtful Negroes in positions of leadership to read again Walter Bagehot's great essay on Nationalism. Bagehot long ago showed that all the enduring peoples have been obliged to segregate themselves until they could hammer out their own powers and clarify among themselves the separate contributions they have had to make. It is only when a nation or a race has some definite good thing to offer that the rest of the world opens its hands to receive the benefaction, and it turns to give an equal good. My deep conviction is that we have something to offer. It will not be the Nordic's banks, or machines or Empire buildings, or armies or navies. We shall have to teach our children that we can live without these, that there is possibly something nobler for us. I think it will be something of the spirit—poetry, music, a fresh spread and interpretation of the enduring arts, and that religion which continues to teach peace in earth, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.



Property - 1933

**Camden Negro Woman  
Asks \$2,000,000 in Suit  
Involving Sale of Oil**

CAMDEN, Ark., Aug. 3.—Judgment for \$2,000,000 is sought in a suit filed today in second division Ouachita circuit court against the Simms Oil Company, J. C. Usrey, J. P. Wright, Henry L. Berg and Arthur Levy by Mary Graves, negro. This is the largest sum ever sought in a law suit filed in Ouachita County.

Two million barrels of oil taken from the rich "Hildebrand leases" in section 28-15-15 of the Louann field are involved. 8-4-33

The plaintiff, who is 33 years old, charges that the Simms Oil Company wrongfully and in violation of her rights drilled a number of oil wells on this land and wrongfully converted the oil to its own use and benefit. The plaintiff states in the complaint that the oil was worth \$1 per barrel at the time it was taken from the land.

J. C. Usrey is sued for \$13,333.20; J. P. Wright, \$15,625; Henry L. Berg, \$7,812.48, and Arthur Levy, \$7,812.78.

All of these are prominent business men of Camden.

Paul Jones, president of the Arkansas Bar Association and member of the law firm of Jones and Jones of Texarkana, and former Lt. Gov. Lawrence E. Wilson are attorneys for the plaintiff.

**Negro's Suit Asks  
Oil Field Interest**

CAMDEN, Ark., Nov. 28.—Seven-eighths interest in 53 1-3 acres in the Snackover oil field, involving over \$1,500,000 is sought in a suit being tried in second division of the Ouachita circuit court here, before Judge W. A. Speer, with Mary Graves negro, as the plaintiff, and the Simms Oil Company and others defendants. 11-29-33

This is the largest damage suit ever tried in this court.

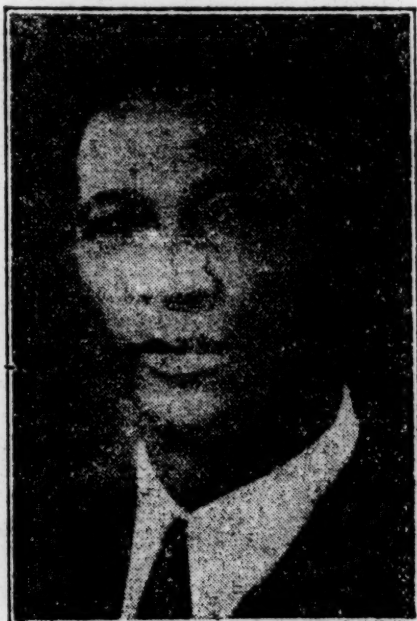
This tract is known as the Hildebrand lease, and is one of the most valuable in the oil fields.



Property - 1933

Florida

## FLORIDA "ORANGE KING," HIS HOME, AND BUSINESS AGENTS



**TONY F. WRIGHT**  
The Florida "Orange King"—now  
Wealthy



**C. AUGUSTUS WEAVER**  
Business Manager of Wright Orange  
Groves

Five miles from the little winter tourist town of DeLand, Florida, Tony F. Wright, thirty years ago, bought one hundred acres of abandoned farm land. Today Mr. Wright has 75 acres planted in large juicy oranges and ships fifteen railroad freight carloads to Eastern and Western markets every season, not counting the large quantities that are bought by truckers who go into Florida every winter purchasing their oranges from him by the truck loads. The Wrights now live in this beautiful home on their farm on the Minnesota Road at DeLand.

C. Augustus Weaver, his son-in-law, is Mr. Wright's business agent.

He is also pastor of the DeLand First Baptist Church. Mr. Weaver is a graduate of Benedict College, of Columbia, S. C. The Wrights are reported to be worth more than \$100,000, all of which has been made on his orange groves. His oldest daughter, Mrs. Narcissa Wright Weaver, a graduate of the University of Kansas, is now a teacher at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., while his second daughter, Miss Imo Wright, formerly an instructor at Virginia State College, Petersburg, is now studying for her master's degree at Columbia University, New York City.—Atlantic News Service Photos.

### GERMANY AND COLONIES

#### Claim for Territory Withdrawn

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The following was contained in a memorandum sent on Friday by Dr. Hugenberg, on behalf of the German Delegation, to Mr. C. G. of the Economic Commission, in answer to his reference, in answer to his economic program from the various States:—

Germany under Hitler's leadership is fighting against the decadence of the Western world. We shall not be the first to lose the courage and the spirit of our fathers; we shall not allow ourselves to be dominated by inferior humanity which is growing up among peoples.

#### Recovering Health

Prices, goods, credit, business,

The sum total of international interest and capital exceeds what the debtor countries can pay in goods and what the creditor countries could take up in the same form. From the German standpoint a wise and pacific collaboration between creditors and debtors must comprise the steps by which Germany could again be put into a solvent condition.

#### Territory in Africa

First, Germany must again be given a colonial territory in Africa as a base from which to carry out big works and investments of capital that would otherwise be lost to the world. Secondly, a people which lacks sufficient territory must be given territory in which its vigorous offspring can create a zone for colonisation and create great works of peace. We are not suffering from over-production but from under-consumption. War, revolution, and internal breakdown have

representative on the Economic Commission. It certainly does not express his personal opinion, and there is good reason to believe that he presented it unwillingly. The text of the memorandum was published in Berlin on Friday before it had been presented. Its withdrawal was due to intervention on the part of the Italian Delegation, and it was probably Herr Hugenberg himself who communicated it to that delegation, perhaps because he wished it to be withdrawn.

#### Italian Anger

I hear on very good authority that the Italian Delegation were extremely angry about the matter and that the Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Suvich, in particular, used very strong language about the blunder that the German Delegation had made. The Italian correspondents in London were instructed to say nothing about the matter.

Herr Hugenberg is a convenient scapegoat, and it is obvious that his resignation may, though it is not certain that it will, follow. The official explanation that Herr Hugenberg returned to Berlin on Saturday because Monday will be his birthday and he wished to celebrate it at home has caused some amusement.

#### THE DISAVOWAL

The publication of this remarkable memorandum was followed by its disavowal by the German Delegation and the announcement that Herr Hugenberg was returning to Berlin.

The German Delegation's explanation that the memorandum was an expression of Herr Hugenberg's private opinion and did not express the views of the delegation could, in the opinion of the delegations I have consulted, deceive only those wishing to be deceived.

The theses of the memorandum are the official Nazi theses, and its last paragraph sets forth the notorious policy of Herr Alfred Rosenberg. The memorandum was presented by Herr Hugenberg on behalf of the delegation only because he is the German repre-



## Dr. Schacht the Author

I have extremely good authority for saying that the memorandum was in fact drafted by Dr. Schacht—such good authority that I shall maintain my statement even if it be denied. Dr. Schacht is the power behind the throne of Hitler.

I am the more convinced of the accuracy of my information because the memorandum undoubtedly expresses the opinions of Dr. Schacht. He was German delegate to a congress held in Rome in November last which was organised by the Academia Reale (Royal Academy) in honour of Volta, the well-known Italian man of science. The subject of the congress was "Europe," and the various delegates were invited to give the views of their respective countries about the future of Europe. Dr. Schacht gave the German view in a speech made at the congress on November 19. He propounded three theses, which are all to be found in the memorandum presented on Friday by the German Delegation. They were as follows:—

1. Germany must maintain her Customs barriers, especially on agricultural products, because it was necessary for her to develop economically on purely national lines and to be economically independent.

2. Germany must have a colonial empire in Africa so that she could get commodities that she could pay for in German currency and thus not be obliged to pay for imports in foreign currencies.

3. The ability of Germany to pay her foreign debts depended on her having an excess of exports over imports. Therefore Germany must have settlements in European countries where consumption was small so as to increase their consumption and enable them to import from Germany. Dr. Schacht did not mention the countries, but we know from Herr Rosenberg that the countries to be colonised by Germany are Russia, Poland, and the Baltic States—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

## Spengler's Theory

The reference in the memorandum to Spengler's book throws further light on the meaning of the memorandum and on German aims. Spengler's theory is that all the woes of Europe are due to the defeat of the dynamic and vigorous German people by the static, degenerate peoples of England, France, and Italy. The United States, who, being also dynamic, should naturally have supported Germany,

made the mistake of supporting the static and degenerate European nations against Germany. Had Germany been victorious she would have colonised Russia and overthrown Bolshevism.

Spengler's remedy is that everything should be arranged as though Germany had been victorious in the war—that is to say that Germany should dominate Europe, and being a "nation without space" ("Ein Volk ohne Raum"—it is the title of a well-known Nazi book) should be allowed to deal with Russia and to expand territorially in Europe.

## SUES BANK TO GET BENEFITS THROUGH WILL

### Florida Case Uncovers Duplicity of Whites

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18.—A case of unusual interest in the courts of this city has just found its way to the supreme court of the state of Florida. It involves a wealthy white institution that was given entire control of a Race man's estate.

George Jones, a wealthy Race business man of Jacksonville, died in 1926, leaving an estate of over \$200,000 in cash and other assets. The deceased, by will, left all his estate, both real and personal, to the Atlantic National bank of Jacksonville, a white institution, in trust for 30 years. The trustee was given full power under the will to invest and reinvest the income from the estate during the 30-year period in any way it saw fit. The trustee was further directed to use the income from the estate during the 30-year period for scholarships for "worthy young Colored men residing in the city of Jacksonville." The worthy young men were to be selected by the trustee and subject to his sole discretion.

#### Who Are Worthy?

Although Jones has been dead seven years and the trustee has been in absolute possession of his estate, with all the income therefrom, estimated at some \$250,000, no worthy young men have received scholarships from said fund, although every year some of the brightest young Race men in Jacksonville—many of them graduates from high schools and colleges—have made applications for scholarships under the Jones will,

only to be refused by the bank trustee.

The Atlantic National bank, appointed trustee, is one of the largest banks in the South, but it is very evident it does not believe that there are any "worthy young Colored men" in Jacksonville, Fla., and no Race person has been benefited by the Jones will.

At the end of the 30-year period the estate, under the will, is to be divided into four equal parts between four persons therein named. Believing that the trustee has no intention of applying the income to scholarships for "worthy young Colored men," as directed in the will, those who are to be finally benefited under the will instituted suit through their attorney, S. D. McGill of Duval county, Fla., to set aside the 30-year trust provision of the will upon the ground that it violates the rule against perpetuities and that the gift was too remote to be valid. It was pointed out that some of the beneficiaries under the will were 50 years old, and at the end of the 30-year trust it is likely that all of the beneficiaries will be dead or too old to enjoy the gift, and the whole estate will in such event remain in the custody and control of the trustee forever.

The case has just been decided adversely to the beneficiaries in the trial courts and an appeal was immediately taken to the supreme court of the state of Florida. If the trust is set aside, it means that the whole estate will go to the beneficiaries under the will without having to wait 30 years to come into possession of the gift.



Property - 1933

General.

## HOME OWNERSHIP BY CITY NEGRO

The Census Office has just released a bulletin giving the home ownership of Negroes in 39 cities having a Negro population of over 25,000. There is an aggregate of 104,696 owned homes out of a total urban population of 2,629,627. This would average one home for every 25 persons or one for every five families. This general showing is certainly highly commendable.

The fifteen cities of over fifty thousand Negro inhabitants and the nineteen cities ranging between twenty five and fifty thousand are studied separately. These homes are classified by valuation according to the appraisal given by the owners. One who is well acquainted with city conditions finds himself greatly surprised at the number of homes which fall in the highest bracket—over twenty thousand dollars. There are in all 733 homes in this category. Chicago takes the lead with 269; New York follows with 228 and Washington with 73. No other city has as many as forty. These extravagant homes were for the most part abandoned residences of the rich forced upon Negro purchasers by high powered real estate salesmen. They far transcend the Negro's ability to own and maintain. They have no occupations, sustained income or accumulated wealth to maintain such establishments. One is amazed almost beyond his senses as he sees Pullman porters and red cap and barbers ostensibly owning and occupying these magnificent residences on South Boulevard, Chicago or Morningside, New York, which but a bare decade ago were built and occupied by people of wealth and substance. But in most instances ownership is only titular. Since these houses have been abandoned by white people at the behest of segregation, they must needs be delivered to colored owners or tenants on any terms. A few hundred dollars down and a deadly deed of trust turns the trick. These residences are tied as a mill stone about the neck of the owners who must needs struggle under the heavy burden of debt, the rest of their days to keep head above water. These fancy dwellings, too often as-

sumed as symbols of progress represent the tragedy of the city Negro. What is said of these palaces will apply with somewhat lessened force to the 11,336 dwellings above \$7,500. I asked a veteran realtor in Washington, who is well acquainted with the occupations, income and accumulations of the Negro population of the Capital, "what did he think was the maximum any Negro should pay for his home?" Without hesitation he replied—"Not over seven thousand

five hundred dollars." It is the lucky dog, not over a few dozen, who can safely go beyond that margin.

In the cities of smaller size which fall chiefly in the South there is a moderate valuation. No home is quoted as high as twenty thousand. The great bulk fall under five thousand. The reasons for this discrepancy are obvious. Unfortunately the Census Bulletin does not give us any basis for comparison, but we feel sure that there has been a great falling off during the years of the recent depression. These expensive palaces are falling back into the hands of the Jew who transferred them, only in turn to be transferred again by the same Jew to some gullible Negro purchaser. It is to be hoped that the Federal largess will enable many of these people to retain these city homes which depression has placed in great jeopardy.

The comparison between the city and the farm home naturally suggests itself. A recent Census bulletin gave us the data concerning the farm ownership. A city home is a liability; a farm is an asset—it is the capital from which the owner makes a living for himself and family, whereas the city home only consumes his elsewhere earnings, and like Oliver Twist, is constantly demanding more. Both the urban and rural Negro has fallen on hard ways. The city Negro is losing his home; the rural Negro is losing his farm. Unless the government comes to the rescue all or most all will be lost.

It is needless to indulge in idle and impotent comparison of the lot of the two groups. Both are deplorable enough. The city offers no outlet and holds out little or no hope

for the race as a mass. I would be disposed to say that one-fifth of the race would be better off in the city, and four fifths in the country. The city has already twice its quota. Our great cities certainly cannot hold many more Negroes in solution without causing a dangerous black precipitation. In both city and country the remedy is with the government, not only for immediate relief, but for permanent remedy.

I am a firm believer in redistributing the Negro population between city and country by encouraging rural communities and agricultural centers.

Let me hasten to rejoin to the anticipated objection of segregation by a historical recital. When Admiral Farragut was cutting the Confederacy in twain by opening up the Mississippi River, the timid and over cautious warned him that the river was strewn with torpedoes. The doughty admiral replied: "Damn the torpedoes—go ahead!"

## \$669,645 Negro-Owned Homes in United States Now

11-18-33  
Increase in Past Ten Years is 126,999. Texas in Lead, Has 63,269 Negro-Owned Homes. Virginia, with 61,294, is Second; North Carolina, with 50,948, is Third.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Bureau of the Census announces the number of all homes occupied by Negro families and the number owned by them, for the United States, by sections, divisions, and states, as reported at the Census of 1930.

Of the 2,803,756 homes reported by Negro families, 669,645, or 23.9 per cent, were owned as compared with 22.3 per cent in 1920. During this decade there was an increase of 126,991, or 23.4 per cent, in the number of owned homes as compared with an increase of 13.6 per cent in the Negro population.

In the North, 21.1 per cent of the Negro families lived in owned homes in 1930, compared with 20 per cent in 1920; the South reported 24.4 per cent ownership in 1930, against 22.6 per cent in 1920; and in the West 37 per cent of the homes were owned in 1930 compared with 32.8 per cent in 1920.

During these ten years, the number of homes owned by Negroes in the North increased 48,963, or 67.4 per cent; 72,075, or 15.6 per cent, in the South; and 5,953, or 89.3 per cent in the West—each section reporting a higher percentage of increase in home ownership than in population.

In 25 states and the District of Columbia, the percentage increase in Negro home owners was greater than in Negro population, while seven states reported increases in owned homes, but decreases in population.

Five states and the District of Columbia, the percentage increase home ownership ranging from 102.4 per cent in New Jersey to 183.1 per cent in Michigan.

During this period, 1920 to 1930, the number of homes owned by native white families increased 29.1 per cent; those of foreign-born white families, 26.8 per cent; and those of Negro families, 23.4 per cent.

| SECTION, DIVISION,<br>AND STATE | ALL OWNED HOMES |          |         |          |          |          | Population<br>Pet. of Increase<br>of Negro |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--|
|                                 | 1930            |          | 1920    |          | Increase |          |  |
|                                 | Number          | Per Cent | Number  | Per Cent | Number   | Per Cent |  |
| UNITED STATES.....              | 669,645         | 23.9     | 542,654 | 22.3     | 126,991  | 23.4     | 13.6                                       |
| The North .....                 | 321,595         | 21.1     | 72,632  | 20.0     | 48,963   | 67.4     | 63.6                                       |
| The South .....                 | 535,433         | 24.4     | 463,358 | 22.6     | 72,075   | 15.6     | 5.0  |
| The West .....                  | 12,617          | 37.0     | 6,664   | 32.8     | 5,953    | 89.3     | 53.1                                       |
| New England .....               | 5,355           | 23.4     | 3,358   | 17.3     | 1,997    | 59.5     | 19.0                                       |
| Maine .....                     | 129             | 49.8     | 132     | 46.0     | -3       | -2.3     | -16.3                                      |
| New Hampshire .....             | 39              | 33.3     | 37      | 29.1     | 2        | --       | 27.2                                       |
| Vermont .....                   | 48              | 35.6     | 46      | 35.4     | 2        | --       | -0.7                                       |
| Massachusetts .....             | 3,453           | 27.3     | 1,980   | 17.6     | 1,473    | 74.4     | 15.2                                       |
| Rhode Island .....              | 599             | 23.6     | 404     | 15.6     | 195      | 48.3     | -1.2                                       |
| Connecticut .....               | 1,087           | 15.2     | 759     | 15.1     | 328      | 43.2     | 39.5                                       |
| Middle Atlantic .....           | 37,932          | 15.6     | 19,122  | 13.6     | 18,810   | 98.4     | 75.4                                       |
| New York .....                  | 7,920           | 8.3      | 3,375   | 7.3      | 4,545    | 134.7    | 108.0                                      |
| New Jersey .....                | 11,329          | 23.3     | 5,598   | 19.9     | 5,731    | 102.4    | 78.3                                       |
| Pennsylvania .....              | 18,683          | 18.9     | 10,149  | 15.5     | 8,534    | 84.1     | 51.5                                       |
| East North Central .....        | 51,077          | 23.0     | 28,395  | 22.2     | 22,682   | 79.9     | 80.8                                       |
| Ohio .....                      | 17,928          | 23.7     | 11,326  | 24.1     | 6,602    | 58.3     | 66.1                                       |
| Indiana .....                   | 8,614           | 29.9     | 5,521   | 25.6     | 3,093    | 56.0     | 38.6                                       |
| Illinois .....                  | 15,321          | 19.5     | 8,156   | 18.2     | 7,165    | 87.8     | 80.5                                       |
| Michigan .....                  | 8,830           | 24.2     | 3,119   | 24.0     | 5,711    | 183.1    | 182.0                                      |
| Wisconsin .....                 | 384             | 15.2     | 273     | 21.2     | 111      | 40.7     | 106.5                                      |
| West North Central .....        | 27,231          | 31.0     | 21,757  | 29.0     | 5,474    | 25.2     | 19.1                                       |
| Minnesota .....                 | 855             | 33.0     | 659     | 26.5     | 196      | 29.7     | 7.2  |
| Iowa .....                      | 1,918           | 42.0     | 1,698   | 33.2     | 220      | 13.0     | -8.6                                       |
| Missouri .....                  | 13,374          | 22.7     | 10,301  | 21.5     | 3,073    | 29.8     | 25.6                                       |
| North Dakota .....              | 28              | 23.3     | 42      | 28.6     | -14      | --       | -19.3                                      |
| South Dakota .....              | 77              | 46.4     | 106     | 43.6     | -29      | -27.4    | -22.4                                      |
| Nebraska .....                  | 1,253           | 33.9     | 878     | 25.6     | 375      | 42.7     | 3.9  |
| Kansas .....                    | 9,726           | 55.0     | 8,073   | 51.2     | 1,653    | 20.5     | 14.5                                       |
| South Atlantic .....            | 249,762         | 25.6     | 227,403 | 23.8     | 22,359   | 9.8      | 2.2  |
| Delaware .....                  | 2,017           | 26.0     | 1,000   | 10.0     | 1,017    | 101.7    | 101.7                                      |



|                      |         |      |         |      |        |       |       |
|----------------------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Maryland             | 16,056  | 26.3 | 13,401  | 24.5 | 2,655  | 19.8  | 13.0  |
| District of Columbia | 7,316   | 24.4 | 5,800   | 21.3 | 1,516  | 20.1  | 13.0  |
| Virginia             | 61,294  | 43.6 | 61,227  | 41.3 | 67     | 0.1   | -5.8  |
| West Virginia        | 4,900   | 18.6 | 3,557   | 17.1 | 1,343  | 37.8  | 33.1  |
| North Carolina       | 50,948  | 28.3 | 45,126  | 29.2 | 5,822  | 12.9  | 20.3  |
| South Carolina       | 35,753  | 21.2 | 36,488  | 19.8 | -735   | -2.0  | -8.2  |
| Georgia              | 41,318  | 16.5 | 40,196  | 14.5 | 1,122  | 2.8   | -11.2 |
| Florida              | 30,160  | 27.3 | 22,376  | 26.6 | 7,784  | 34.8  | 31.1  |
| East South Central   | 142,608 | 21.8 | 119,159 | 19.7 | 23,449 | 19.7  | 5.3   |
| Kentucky             | 21,398  | 35.3 | 19,366  | 30.9 | 2,032  | 10.5  | -4.2  |
| Tennessee            | 33,655  | 28.0 | 28,060  | 25.2 | 5,595  | 19.9  | 5.7   |
| Alabama              | 44,650  | 20.1 | 35,364  | 17.0 | 9,286  | 26.3  | 4.9   |
| Mississippi          | 42,905  | 17.1 | 36,369  | 16.3 | 6,536  | 18.0  | 8.0   |
| West South Central   | 143,063 | 25.3 | 116,796 | 24.0 | 26,267 | 22.5  | 10.6  |
| Arkansas             | 27,722  | 22.5 | 27,143  | 23.7 | 579    | 2.1   | 1.3   |
| Louisiana            | 39,457  | 20.7 | 28,832  | 17.4 | 10,625 | 36.9  | 10.9  |
| Oklahoma             | 12,615  | 31.4 | 11,403  | 34.0 | 1,212  | 10.6  | 15.3  |
| Texas                | 63,269  | 30.0 | 49,418  | 28.7 | 13,851 | 28.0  | 15.3  |
| Mountain             | 3,131   | 35.8 | 2,179   | 29.9 | 952    | 43.7  | -1.9  |
| Montana              | 169     | 36.9 | 216     | 35.9 | -47    | -21.8 | -24.2 |
| Idaho                | 80      | 34.9 | 93      | 31.6 | -13    | --    | -27.4 |
| Wyoming              | 122     | 29.2 | 95      | 21.2 | 27     | --    | -9.1  |
| Colorado             | 1,503   | 42.5 | 1,116   | 34.5 | 387    | 34.7  | 4.5   |
| New Mexico           | 298     | 37.3 | 236     | 28.8 | 62     | 26.3  | -50.3 |
| Arizona              | 775     | 27.9 | 311     | 23.2 | 464    | 149.2 | 34.3  |
| Utah                 | 114     | 34.4 | 70      | 16.1 | 44     | --    | -23.4 |
| Nevada               | 70      | 36.1 | 42      | 32.6 | 28     | --    | 49.1  |
| Pacific              | 9,486   | 37.5 | 4,485   | 34.4 | 5,001  | 111.5 | 88.6  |
| Washington           | 934     | 45.4 | 740     | 30.2 | 194    | 26.2  | -0.6  |
| Oregon               | 269     | 39.9 | 222     | 36.5 | 47     | 21.2  | 4.2   |
| California           | 8,283   | 36.7 | 3,523   | 33.5 | 4,760  | 135.1 | 109.1 |

Minus sign (-) denotes a decrease. Per cent increase not shown where base is less than 100.

Sanford, Fla. Herald.  
December 9, 1933

## Negro Home Owners

Negroes in the United States are showing an increasing tendency to become owners of their own homes, according to the United States News, and the movement is particularly evidenced in the West.

The Bureau of the Census announced, Nov. 14, the number of all homes occupied by Negro families and the number owned by them, for the United States, by sections, divisions and states, as reported at the census of 1930.

Of the 2,803,756 homes reported by Negro families, 669,645, or 23.9 per cent, were owned, as compared with 22.3 per cent in 1920. During this decade there was an increase of 126,991, or 23.4 per cent, in the number of owned homes as compared with an increase of 13.6 per cent in the Negro population.

With the exception of Idaho, Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, and South Dakota, all states contributed to the increase in home ownership.

In the North, 21.1 per cent of the Negro families lived in owned homes in 1930, compared with 20 per cent in 1920; the South reported 24.4 per cent ownership in 1930, against 22.6 per cent in 1920; and in the West 37 per cent of the homes were owned in 1930 compared with 32.8 per cent in 1920.

During these ten years the number of homes owned by Negroes in the North increased 48,963, or 67.4 per cent; 72,075, or 15.6 per cent in the South; and 5,953, or 89.3 per cent, in the West—each section reporting a higher percentage of increase in home ownership than in population. Five states and the District of Columbia reported increases in home ownership ranging from 102.4 per cent in New Jersey to 183.1 per cent in Michigan.

During this period, 1920 to 1930, the number of homes owned by native white families increased 29.1 per cent; those of foreign-born white families 26.8 per cent; and those of Negro families 23.4 per cent.

## Texas and Virginia Lead In Number Of Non-Farm Homes Owned by Negroes; 73.2% of Such Homes Are In South

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia was second in the number of Negro owned nonfarm homes in the United States, according to figures just released by the U. S. Census Bureau and based on the 1930 census.

Texas led in this category, while North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana followed Texas and Virginia in that order.

The announcement of the Census Bureau last week gave the number of nonfarm homes owned by Negro families, by value groups, with median value, for the United States by sections, divisions, and states.

Dwellings not occupied by the owners were reported by the tenants as rented homes without reference to the racial identity of the owner.

**Distribution of Homes**  
Of the 480,324 owned homes in the urban and rural-nonfarm areas, 116,608 or 24.3 percent were in the North. 351,576, or 73.2 per cent were in the South, and 12,140 or 2.5 per cent, were in the West; as compared with a Negro population distribution of 20.3 percent in the North, 78.7 in the South, and 1 percent in the West.

The South had the greatest number of homes with values ranging from less than \$1,000 up to \$4,999; and the North the greatest number of values of \$5,000 to \$20,000 and over.

The median value for the North was \$3,153, for the South, \$1,007, and for the West, \$3,602. The state of New York reported the highest median value in the North; the District of Columbia, in the South; and California in the West.

In the higher values there were 9,862 homes valued at \$10,000 and over; 3,186 at \$15,000 and over, and 1,289 at \$20,000 and over, 961 of the latter being located in the North, 267 in the South, and 61 in the West.

Only 3 states, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, reported 100 or more homes valued at \$20,000 and over. Of the homes owned by Negro families 39.3 percent, as compared with 5.7 percent of those owned by white families, were valued under \$1,000, and 86.7 per-

cent, as compared with 49.5 percent, were valued under \$5,000.

As already stated, Texas led in the number of Negro nonfarm owned homes, followed by Virginia North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, in the order named.

In each of eight states, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina, 50 percent or more of the nonfarm homes were valued under \$1,000.

### FIGURES FOR VIRGINIA GIVEN IN DETAIL

In Virginia there were 35,100 nonfarm homes owned by Negroes. 14,143 were valued under \$1,000; 6,262 were valued from \$1,000 to \$1,499; 3,564 were valued from \$1,500 to \$1,999; 5,036 were valued from \$2,000 to \$2,999; 3,564 were valued from \$3,000 to \$4,999; 1,043 were valued from \$5,000 to \$7,499; 152 were valued from \$7,500 to \$9,999; 95 were valued from \$10,000 to \$14,999; 26 were valued from \$15,000 to \$19,999; and 13 were valued at \$20,000 and over.

The value of 1,202 homes was not reported. The median value of Virginia Negro nonfarm owned homes was placed at \$1,224.



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**LA GRANGE, GA**  
**NEWS**

money saved up about over the country  
—money that has been out of circulation  
for years and years, doing nobody any  
good and a menace to the person who  
possesses it.

**MAR 10 1933**

**TOWARD A SALES TAX**

**P**OWERFUL motives, many of which you never hear publicly stated, are moving us toward a sales tax. It is argued that there will be no exemptions under such a levy. This fellow with property and the one without will pay.

Veterans who have purchased property with compensation and which is exempted under the present ad valorem system will have to pay the sales tax if they buy anything. This is one of the reasons why a sales tax is being urged, although politicians are as a rule loath to admit it publicly.

There is complaint that Negroes pay little or no tax, since the majority have little property and it is argued that a sales tax will make them pay.

There are other reasons advanced, both privately and publicly, and we may get a sales tax.

But we should see to it that if we have a sales tax we get some other tax taken off. Dublin Courier-Herald.

A Worth county negro woman, with two young negro men as body guard, walked into the Albany post office this week with a bucketful of money—pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars, and dollars, with some currency of small denominations—and opened a savings account with Uncle Sam. The bucketful of money represented the savings of sixty years but postal authorities are not permitted to reveal the amount. The woman took the bucket back home with her, probably to begin filling it again. It is said that a number of Worth county negroes have savings accounts in the Albany post office. There are some well-to-do negroes in Worth and there have been a number of heinous crimes committed in that county by persons seeking to steal the life savings of some hard-working negro. There is much



Property - 1933

# CHICAGO LAWYER DENIED CLAIM IN \$100,000 ESTATE

CHICAGO, July 20.—An estate, valued at \$100,000, with more than \$90,000 in cash, is awaiting the beck and call of someone with a legal claim, as the result of action taken by Judge Harold Taylor, Friday, in disposing of the claimants who thus far have been granted hearings.

The estate is that of the late Mrs. Maria Turner, who died shortly after the passing of her husband, Shadrach Turner, for many years a representative in the state legislature.

Chief among those who have so far advanced claims are Attorney George Blackwell, a close friend of the Turner family during the lifetime of the couple, and a Mrs. Flora Grow, white, of Charleston, W. Va. However, Blackwell's claim was based upon the legal heirship of a supposed cousin of Mrs. Turner, Joseph Offet of Detroit.

Attorney Blaine G. Alston, of Ellis and Westbrooks, representing Mr. Blackwell, sought to prove first that Offet was Mrs. Turner's closest of kin. Attorney Howard Jones of Detroit, home town of Offet, went to Windsor, Canada, to establish the Offet claim and returned with the testimony of seven persons, all beyond 70 years of age, who had known Mrs. Turner and her parents many years ago.

Offet passed away subsequent to the death of Mrs. Turner, and is supposed to have left his claim in half shares to Mr. Blackwell and to Dr. Charles Warren of Detroit.

When Blackwell began to push his claim, supported also by a will, he found that Mrs. Grow had become active through attorneys also. The white Mrs. Grow insisted that she was the half sister of the black Mrs. Turner. To support her claim she asserted that her father, Lucian Fletcher, went to Canada before the Civil War, married a colored woman, and Mrs. Turner was one of the offsprings. Mrs. Grow's story concluded with the manner in

which Fletcher had left his colored wife in Canada, returned to Virginia, married a white woman and became the father of Mrs. Grow.

Judge Taylor set aside a table of heirship constituting Offet, a cousin of Mrs. Turner, refused to admit to probate a will in favor of Blackwell, or to admit the claims of Mrs. Grow, holding that none of the claimants had submitted clear proof of heirship.

It is reported that Attorney Alston in behalf of Mr. Blackwell will appeal from the ruling of Judge Taylor, on the grounds that he was not competent to issue a ruling. At the time the hearing were begun, Judge Taylor was acting judge of the Probate court, but since that time, a new judge has been elected and Alston contends that Taylor is now without authority.

Judge Taylor, in making his ruling, told the representatives of all three interests that they should submit further proof of heirship.

It is probable now that a group of "cousins," some residing in New York, and others in California, will move forward to set up their claim to kinship to Mrs. Turner. They retained counsel some months ago, but are understood to have preferred waiting until the claims herein described had been disposed of before asking hearings on their own.

**OFFET'S CLAIM IS  
INCONSISTENT,**

**LAWYER ARGUES**

**White Woman's Claim  
of Half-Sistership for  
Fortune Unproved.**

CHICAGO—Inconsistencies in the evidence presented by Mrs. Cornelia Flora Fletcher Grow, white, that she is the half-sister of the late Marie Turner, deceased, widow of the famous Shadrack B. Turner, and entitled to a part of the \$100,000 estate were eloquently cited here Monday by Blaine G. Alston, attorney, in Probate Court.

Step by step the evidence that Mrs. Grow is related to the widow of Mr. Turner was torn apart. The audience almost broke into applause several times when these flaws were shown.

It was pointed out that Mrs. Grow would have to show that her father was married to Mrs. Turner's mother. The marriage could be either ceremonial or common law, under the laws of the State of Illinois. Many Supreme Court decisions were cited in this instance.

Documentary evidence from the assessment books of Windsor, Canada, in 1861 showed that Mrs. Turner's mother was a widow then thereby making it impossible for the father of Mrs. Grow to have married her mother in 1880 in Virginia as shown by the marriage certificate in evidence. No evidence of a later marriage was introduced it was argued.

All documents from Windsor, Canada, showed that Lucien Fletcher was colored and it was argued that it would be difficult to reconcile a colored Lucien Fletcher of Canada and a white Lucien Fletcher of Virginia as being one and the same person.

## Father's Name Different

Mrs. Grow, from the records produced, in which she was asked the name of her father, stated that her father's name was Evolution Fletcher and here again another inconsistency was cited.

Mrs. Grow seemed restless and ill-at-ease all during the argument showing her inconsistencies and asking that the court follow the law as the Supreme Court has done so many times.

The case will be heard again on Friday in the same court.



Property - 1933

Mississippi

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1933

#### OWNING A HOME

A colored man, well advanced in years but still active mentally and physically, asked our opinion about building a home on a lot he had purchased some time ago. We advised him that if he had enough funds or prospective income sufficient to do so, that now is the best time to erect a home—one in which he and his wife could spend their declining years.

This man left our office and we are confident we had given him sound advice. However, we would not have considered it so, if it wasn't our belief that greater protection for home owners will come in future legislation and revised taxing measures.

There is little incentive for home ownership today from an economic standpoint. After the writer has paid \$187.00 taxes on a modest little home, to which is added insurance, upkeep and interest on the investment, it is cheaper to rent a residence than it is to own one. This is only a temporary consideration, however, because anything as sound and as important, socially, as home ownership, will survive.

Already several states are considering laws to exempt from taxation the small homes. That is one of the merits of the sales tax, which is not a temporary matter, but here to stay, because it is sound and gives equal distribution of the burden. The automobile license and tax and the gasoline tax are also here to stay, but should not be sent to a prohibitive or burdensome amount. Real estate, and especially homes, must be relieved and they will be relieved from burdensome taxation.

With this in view the prospective home owner never found a better time to build than now. Labor and materials are cheaper. They won't stay as low.

Taxes will be lowered as the cost of government is lowered and the burden of taxation more equally distributed.

## Passive Resistance Best Weapon in Miss. Fore- closures; Says Leader

*Kansas City and Omaha Plaindealer*  
*1-20-33 Kansas City, Kansas*

Leaders Urge Group To Place Ban On Further Use of Foreclosure Property In 'Ole Miss'.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20—(ANP)—That a "passive resistance" is the most effective weapon of the group in combatting the prevalent foreclosure of mortgages, which has wiped out the life savings of hundreds of Negroes through this state, was the opinion expressed to the Associated Negro Press by one of the leading politicians and professional men of this section, here last week.

"We are at the present time," said this leader, "living in the most crucial financial moment in this country's history and self preservation has very well been said to be the first law of nature. Negroes' property is more ruthlessly being foreclosed now than that of any other group, although the Negro will be the last man to make a protest."

"I am a law abiding citizen and always counsel obedience to law, regardless of what that law may be, yet I feel that there should be some form of cooperation in this matter by Negroes in the form of passive resistance of some kind, for as a rule the suffers are by no means to blame for their light. And in this connection I would suggest that members of the group refuse to rent or purchase property that has been foreclosed upon the slightest provocation.

This practice is being carried out in other states by members of other races, according to this leader, and it has had a telling effect upon the situation. Negroes in this state, as said are frequently victims of foreclosure on their properties without being given the chance to make proper restitution.



Property - 1933

# pppi Leader Urges 'Passive Resistance' Against Foreclosures

*Courier*

Urges Members of Group to Refuse to Rent or Purchase  
Property Foreclosed On Slight Provocations—  
Advices Respect of Law.

1-21-33

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—(ANP)—That a "passive resistance" is the most effective weapon of the group in combatting the prevalent foreclosure of mortgages, which has wiped out the life savings of hundreds of Negroes through this state, was the opinion expressed to the Associated Negro Press by one of the leading politicians and professional men of this section, here last week.

"We are at the present time," said this leader, "living in the most crucial financial moment in this country's history and self preservation has very well been said to be the first law of nature. Negroes' property is more ruthlessly being foreclosed now than that of any other group, although the Negro will be the last man to make a protest."

"I am a law abiding citizen and always counsel obedience to law, regardless of what that law may be, yet I feel that there should be some form of cooperation in this matter by Negroes in the form of passive resistance of some kind, for as a rule the sufferers are by no means to blame for their plight. And in this connection I would suggest that members of the group refuse to rent or purchase property that has been foreclosed upon the slightest provocation."

This practice is being carried out in other states by members of other races, according to this leader, and it has had a telling effect upon the situation. Negroes in this state, as said are frequently victims of foreclosure on their properties without being given the chance to make proper restitution.



Property - 1933

Missouri

**Negro Wins \$50,000 Suit  
To Collect Oil Royalty  
Against El Dorado Man**

*Commercial Appeal*  
ST. LOUIS, March 2. — (AP)—The suit of Mandy Johnson, a negro woman, for \$90,000 in oil royalties, against the estate of the late Sid Umsted of El Dorado, Ark., was held by the United States circuit court of appeals here today.

The court reversed the decision of the El Dorado division of the U. S. district court, and ordered the lower court to enter a decree in favor of the Johnson woman.

The case grew out of a transaction between Mandy Johnson, and Umsted, who, after the death of the woman's husband, had acted as her financial adviser in administering an 80-acre tract of land near El Dorado. She leased seven-eighths of the oil and mineral rights on the land to E. P. Edwards, who transferred it to the Standard Oil Company, which developed eight producing wells on the land.

In 1922, testimony showed. Umsted induced the negro woman to sign a paper which was a deed to him and C. M. Martin, to practically all of the royalties she was to receive from her remaining one-eighth interest in the mineral rights. Umsted was alleged to have paid her \$500. Her attorneys alleged that Umsted obtained her signature by representing the deed as merely a power of attorney.



Property - 1933

North Carolina.

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
**OBSERVER**

**APR 3 1933**

**Favors Sales Tax.**

To the Editor of The Observer:

I will be obliged if you will kindly publish the following open letter to the members of the Legislature:

To the Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

I am a colored man, 69 years of age. I was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, the 27th day of March, 1864. On the day of my birth, my uncle, who was General Thompson's body guard, returned from the war that freed my race and displayed his loyalty to his General by naming me General Thompson Moore. I taught school in South Carolina fifteen years and was the secretary of the school board ten years. I moved to North Carolina 23 years ago. I have eight children and five grandchildren. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to the white people both in North Carolina and South Carolina for the educational opportunities they have generously given my race. At one time I owned about \$35,000 worth of real property, but have lost everything I had. I make my living from the building trade—carpentry, masonry and plastering. For some time I have been unable to get work. I am in bad shape.

I believe one of the greatest troubles of the country is too high taxes—especially on homes. Because of these high taxes nobody now wants to own them. Nobody wants to build any. Nobody wants to have any repairs done. Consequently, I can get no work. I believe that the best thing the Legislature could do for our great state is to take as much of the tax burden off homes as possible so that people will again want to own, build and repair homes, which will enable all us colored workmen to get work. I also believe that the best way to relieve property of this onerous burden is to pass a general sales tax for the support of schools. I know schools cost a lot of money. Somebody must pay it. We know that it must come from a direct tax on property or some other kind of tax. We colored folks are proud of the education that our children are getting and are willing to pay as much as we can toward it. We believe that is our duty. We believe that the greatest thing that can be done to increase the morale of both colored and white people is for them to become home owners and stable citizens of the community in which they live. Being responsible, permanent citizens of a community preserves harmony and good will between my race and the white race. We colored people are not able to spend much, but we are glad to have part of what we spend devoted to school pur-

poses. We know that many people come from surrounding counties and spend money in our great Charlotte stores. We believe it only fair that a part of this money should go back to give children in the surrounding counties of North Carolina the same educational opportunities that our children enjoy. We hope that you gentlemen of our State Legislature will uphold the hands of our great governor like Congress is upholding the hands of our great President.

Take the burden of school taxes off our homes. Spread this burden through a general sales tax so that every citizen, white and black, will contribute to giving equal educational opportunity to every child in the state.

Charlotte,

G. T. MOORE.



Property - 1933

**AMARILLO, TEX.**  
**DAILY NEWS**

**JAN 18 1933**

**A SALES TAX FOR TEXAS?**

Citizens of Texas were deeply interested last week in the visit of Governor Mike Conner of Mississippi. He is the "father" of the state sales tax, a subject receiving much consideration at this time in our own state.

The sales tax proved a life saver for Mississippi, Governor Conner told Texans. The state came through 1932 with \$600,000 in the treasury, whereas a year ago financial chaos was in prospect.

Here's Governor Conner's story of what Mississippi faced and how it met the problem:

Mississippi was deep in debt. Only 15 per cent of its citizens paid property tax. Of the 51 per cent of negroes, hardly one per cent paid property tax. Citizen who never paid a nickel taxes voted bonds which were a burden on property. The deficit was \$12,000,000. Only six times in 30 years did the state finish a year without spending more than it got.

The state property tax of 80 cents on the \$100 valuation was so high as to discourage construction and expansion, he asserted.

A 2 per cent sales tax was put on last May. Since then the average paid in taxes per person has been 9.07 cents per month but everybody is paying the tax, because everybody buys. It is popular.

"The way to make a good citizen is to have him pay his share in the cost of government so he will be interested in government," said Conner.

The result was that the end of 1932 found Mississippi on the year's business \$600,000 to the good; that much gained on the staggering deficit which had been piling up year by year.

Before going into the sales tax program, Mississippi legislators cut their appropriations one-third. Since 21 per cent of the expenditure of state money is for interest and principal on bonds and cannot be done away with, the reduction in controllable expenditures was nearly 45 per cent.

"The 80-cent tax rate has been reduced by 27 per cent, and we're going to do way with it altogether," predicted Conner.

**JOURNAL**

*Commerce, Tex.*

**MAR 8 1933**

**THE SALES TAX**

There is much discussion at this time of a State sales tax, both in and outside the Legislature. There is good

argument both for and against a tax of this kind.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in Texas, especially among the negro population, who, under the present arrangement, do not pay one penny to the support of the government, for the reason that they have no property to tax, yet they receive the benefit of the school, the protection of the law and the enjoyments of organized society. A small sales tax would not be felt by them and would make a fair contribution as their share of the cost of government. By all persons paying this kind of a tax, in proportion of course to their purchases, large revenues would be realized without anyone feeling it. Certain necessities might be exempted.

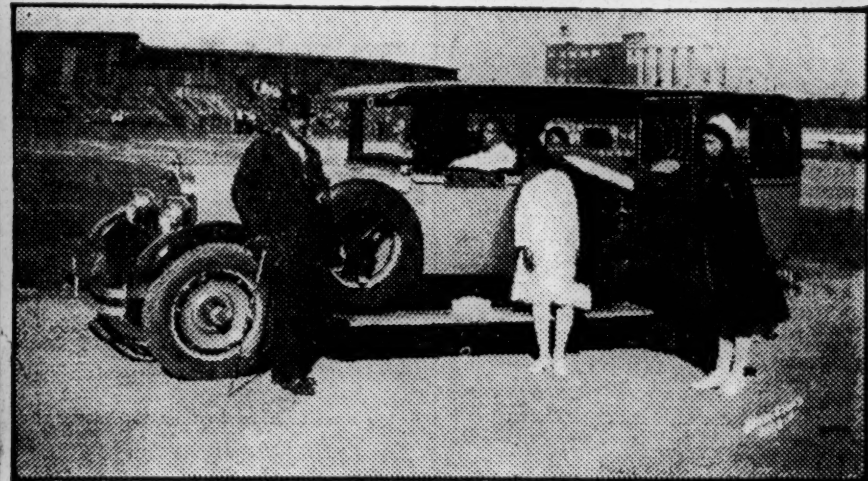
On the other hand, the abolishment of the ad valorem tax, that is the tax on land and personal property, would certainly be objectionable, for it would permit too much wealth to escape taxation entirely. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of city and farm real estate in Texas is owned by loan companies and other non-residents. The tax rate might well be reduced but certainly all property should pay its share of taxes. By a lower property tax and a mild sales tax, both property and persons would do a part of the paying.

TEXAS



Property - 1933

## Behind Citizens' Undertaking Estb.



Pictured above are the members of the Citizens Undertaking Establishment, Roanoke, of which R. W. Clark is president and founder, and the story of whose success appears elsewhere on this page. In the bottom picture is one of the ambulances of the company, representative of its very modern rolling equipment.

NOW NUMBER  
20,000; OWN  
MUCH PROPERTY

## Hold Place In Many Industries And Enterprises

By JOHN D. BOGLE  
Guide Correspondent

ROANOKE, Va. — Fifty-two years ago "Big Lick" was just another little country village of approximately 900 inhabitants suspended in the center of two beautiful ranges of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the southwest corner of the Old Dominion. It had no historical background, no rich tradition to perpetuate and showed not the faintest spark of a glowing future. It was unknown save by its closeness to the then great cities of Salem and Bedford. It was generally referred to as "Salem's baby sister."

Today "Big Lick" of yesterday is a gigantic industrial center of 80,000 inhabitants. It's not "Big" roared into town Friday night or a barage of ballyhoo and lived up to every word of it when they uncorked their sizzling arrangements of current dance music to the delight of approximately 200 dancers at the Portsmouth Auditorium.

Their Portsmouth appearance served to strengthen their claim to being "the South's best dance orchestra," and, ironically enough the 'Bama State Revellers, a junior

be found anywhere, and some of filiated with this great concern; the most modern public buildings Richmond Beneficial Insurance company, whose office here serves as far away as Bristol; Reid's Pharmacy, under the leadership of "Jimmy" Penn is one of the high spots of the city; Modern Pharmacy, a clean well arranged congo, to a place among Virginia's five leading cities, and has won the name of "Magic City."

Depression, But No Hunger While the Negro here has in all probability suffered some from the depression he shows no signs of having ever been hungry. His economic frontier has for years been adequately protected by the N. and W. Railway. This concern which has always shown an extremely liberal attitude toward the Negro employs about one-third of the total population.

In addition to the N. and W., the silk mill which operates a stupendous plant here, employs a surprisingly large number of Negroes. That the Negro has taken advantage of every economic opportunity offered him is shown in the fact that he owns property in the city worth approximately \$1,500,000.

Negroes here have several modern, well kept schools including one high school which has a full time staff of 22 teachers under the leadership of a Negro principal. They likewise have a medical society which sponsors the Burrell Memorial Hospital, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state. This institution is within itself an achievement worthy of no little praise.

Standing like a giant pillar behind every activity and achievement of the Negro in Roanoke is the church. The church is noticeably strong and has to a great degree been responsible for the success of practically every movement fostered by the group. All in all, the Negro in Roanoke has through thrift, industry and prudence grown with "Big Lick" and today composes an integral part of the leading city in southwest Virginia.

Among the modern and progressive enterprises keeping abreast with progress business trends are the following: The Magic City Printing Press, a concern well equipped with the latest machinery and managed by W. H. Townsend who is a graduate of both Institute and Shaw University; Vivamore Beauty Salon, a well kept beauty shop which operates in addition a school of beauty culture; Dumas Cafe, one of the finest restaurants in this section of the state; Crichen's Tailor Shop, now under NRA and modern throughout; Magic City Building and Loan Association, Inc., the only Negro Building and Loan association in southwest Virginia; N. C. Mutual Life Insurance company operating one of the strongest branches at